UNITED NATIONS

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A/C.1/45/L.57
12 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 56 (c)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, STOCKPILING AND USE OF RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

Kuwait: amendments to draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.11

1. Add a new preambular paragraph:

"Alarmed that the use of civilians as human shields around military and industrial facilities exposes them to grave danger including radioactive contamination,"

2. Add to the fourth preambular paragraph:

"... and making a person the object of attack in the knowledge that he is hors de combat,"

3. Add a new operative paragraph 1:

"Condemns the holding of civilians around military and industrial facilities, which exposes them to grave danger including radioactive contamination,"

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General Assembly

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13 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 54 and 118

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.39

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of section A, operative paragraph 9, of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.39, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) might seek regarding the convening, at Addis Ababa during 1991, of a meeting of experts to examine the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa.

B. Relationship of request to approved programme of work

2. The above request is related to chapter 1, Political and Security Council affairs activities, programme 2, Activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, of the current medium-term plan as revised 1/ and section 2B, Disarmament affairs activities, subprogramme 1, Deliberation and negotiation, programme element 1.5, Follow-up and implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and other legislative bodies, in the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 2/

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the assistance to be provided by the Secretary-General would consist in engaging eight experts who would hold a five-day meeting at Addis Ababa. The meeting would inter alia allow for an exchange of views with government representatives/members of OAU, with a view to exploring and developing modalities for the implementation of a treaty on the denuclearization of Africa. The Department for Disarmament Affairs, Geneva Branch, would provide appropriate substantive support services to those experts.

4. After consultation with OAU, it is the understanding of the Secretary-General that the Organization of African Unity would provide all conference-servicing facilities as well as other support services.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1990-1991

5. The activities called for by the draft resolution would fall under programme element 1.5 of subprogramme 1 of section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Accordingly, no modifications to that programme element would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

6. The requirements to undertake the activities described in paragraph 3 above are estimated as follows:

		1991
		$
(a)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for eight experts	28 800
(b)	Travel and daily subsistence allowance for 1 staff member from the Department for Disarmament Affairs	3 800
	Total	32 600

F. Potential for absorption

7. It is estimated that of the additional requirements outlined in section E above, those relating to travel and subsistence for one staff member of the Department for Disarmament Affairs could be absorbed from within the appropriation approved under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

G. Indication of additional requirements

8. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.39, it is estimated that additional requirements of $28,800 would arise under section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, with respect to section A of that resolution.

H. Contingency fund

9. No provision has been made in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 to undertake the activities enumerated in section C above, for which it is estimated that an amount of $28,800 would be required.

10. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of the current session.

11. A review of the 1990-1991 work programme of the Department for Disarmament Affairs indicates that the resources attached to those programme elements which had been designated as of the lowest priority in the 1990-1991 programme budget, mostly in the area of the Training and Advisory Services Programme, are extremely modest. Termination of these elements would not release sufficient resources to cover the cost of implementing the draft resolution. Furthermore, the review of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997 points to a high priority being given to assistance to developing countries on disarmament issues, which includes the Training and Advisory Services Programme. Accordingly, no activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 2B of the programme budget for 1990-1991 in order to implement the request contained in section A, operative paragraph 9, of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.39. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the activities described in paragraph 3 above would have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

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Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6 and Corr. 1); and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 53 and 118

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

Confidence-building measures in outer space

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.22/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the revised draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 3 of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.22/Rev.1, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to carry out, with the assistance of government experts, a study on the specific aspects related to the application of different confidence-building measures in outer space, including the different technologies available, possibilities for defining appropriate mechanisms of international co-operation in specific areas of interest, etc., and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

B. Relationship of request to the approved programme of work

2. The above request is related to chapter 1, Political and Security Council affairs activities, programme 2, Activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, of the current medium-term plan, as revised, 1/ and section 2B, Disarmament affairs activities, subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament, programme element 3.2, Studies and their follow-up, which covers the preparation for and execution of various studies requested by the General Assembly in the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 2/

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General would establish a group of governmental experts. In order to achieve appropriate political and geographical balance, the group would be composed of 12 experts. The group would hold a total of four sessions in 1991, 1992 and 1993: a one-week session (September/October 1991) at Geneva; a one-week session (March 1992) in New York; a two-week session (July 1992) in New York and a two-week session (April 1993) in New York.

4. It is assumed that the related conference services would be provided for the sessions on the following basis:

(a) The group would hold two meetings a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon;

(b) Interpretation would be provided in the six official languages of the General Assembly;

(c) There would be a total of 210 pages of documentation (eight documents) which would be issued in the six official languages, it being understood that the actual usage would depend on the composition of the group.

5. With regard to the first session, it is noted that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985 (sect. I, para. 7), no subsidiary organ of the Assembly may meet at United Nations Headquarters during a regular session of the Assembly unless explicitly authorized by the General Assembly. Consequently, the first session of the group would have to be convened at Geneva.

6. To assist the group in its work, it is estimated that six work-months of consultancy services would be required. The consultant, who would have extensive knowledge and expertise on outer space-related technologies so as to be able to address the question of appropriate mechanisms of international co-operation in this area, would prepare the successive drafts of the group's report as work proceeds. He or she would be expected to attend all sessions of the group.

7. The staff of the Department for Disarmament Affairs would provide the necessary substantive support services to the group. However, it is estimated that four work-months of temporary assistance would be required for secretarial support services.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1990-1991

8. The activities of the proposal would fall under programme element 3.2 of subprogramme 3 of section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Accordingly, no modifications to that programme element would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

9. The requirements to undertake the activities contained in paragraphs 3 to 7 above are as follows:

	1991 $	1992 $	1993 $
(a) Conference-servicing costs (see annex for breakdown)			
(i) One-week session at Geneva (September/October 1991)	48 300	-	-
(ii) One-week session in New York (March 1992)	-	65 300	-
(iii) Two-week session in New York (July 1992)	-	112 800	-
(iv) Two-week session in New York (April 1993)	-	-	295 700
Total (a)	48 300	178 100	295 700
(b) Substantive costs			
(i) Travel and daily subsistence allowances for 12 governmental experts at four sessions (one in 1991, two in 1992, one in 1993)	43 600	132 500	81 200
(ii) Six work-months of consultancy services (two work-months in 1991, three work-months in 1992 and one work-month in 1993) and travel and daily subsistence allowances for four sessions	12 900	27 400	12 500
(iii) Four work-months of temporary assistance (one work-month in 1991, two work-months in 1992 and one work-month in 1993)	4 600	7 000	3 700
(iv) Travel and daily subsistence allowances for one staff member to attend the session in Geneva	3 300	-	-
Total (b)	64 400	166 900	97 400
Grand total, (a) and (b)	112 700	345 000	393 100

/...

F. Potential for absorption

10. It will be recalled that at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, decided that the activities related to the preparation of disarmament studies mandated by the General Assembly should be treated as other "perennial" expenditures of the Organization, that is, they should not be classified as non-recurrent. A total recurrent amount of $554,200 was thus appropriated for consultant services and ad hoc expert groups in connection with disarmament studies in 1990-1991.

11. On the basis of expenditures incurred for that purpose as of 31 October 1990, i.e. $63,200 for consultants and $401,600 for ad hoc expert groups, it is anticipated that the balance of the appropriations, i.e. $89,400, will be required in its entirety for further activities in connection with disarmament studies, namely, the completion of a study on arms transfers mandated by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, which entails, inter alia, the holding of two two-week sessions of an ad hoc group of experts in 1991. It is not anticipated that any unexpended appropriation would be available for the implementation of the revised draft resolution in 1991.

12. It is therefore estimated that the additional requirements outlined in section E above could not be absorbed from within the resources requested under section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

13. The estimates of conference-servicing costs indicated in paragraph 9 (a) above are established with the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent capacity of the Department of Conference Services. In accordance with the current budgetary practice, based on the assumption that conference activities and documentation during the biennium 1990-1991 would continue at approximately the same level as during the prior biennium, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.22/Rev.1.

G. Indication of additional requirements

14. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.22/Rev.1, it is estimated that additional requirements of $64,400 would arise under section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. The additional requirements of $264,300 estimated for 1992 and 1993 ($166,900 for 1992 and $97,400 for 1993) would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

H. Contingency fund

15. No provision is available in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 to undertake the activities enumerated in section C above, for which it is estimated that an amount of $64,400 would be required for 1991.

16. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of the current session.

17. As indicated in paragraph 11 above, there is no possibility of redeploying resources within subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament. A further review of the 1990-1991 work programme of the Department for Disarmament Affairs indicates that the resources attached to those programme elements that had been designated as of the lowest priority in the 1990-1991 programme budget, mostly in the area of the Training and Advisory Services Programme, are extremely modest. Termination of these elements would not release sufficient resources to cover the cost of implementing the revised draft resolution. Furthermore, the review of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997 points to a high priority being given to assistance to developing countries on disarmament issues, which includes the Training and Advisory Services Programme. Accordingly, no activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 2B of the programme budget for 1990-1991 in order to undertake the study called for in revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.22/Rev.1. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the activities described in paragraphs 3 to 7 above would have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6 and Corr.1); and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex

ESTIMATED COST OF CONFERENCE-SERVICING OF FOUR SESSIONS OF THE GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS

	First session (Geneva, one week) 1991	Second session (New York, one week) 1992	Third session (New York, two weeks) 1992	Fourth session (New York, two weeks) 1993
	$	$	$	$
Pre-session documentation				
(15 pages, 3 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	-	17 800	17 800	-
(80 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	-	-	-	87 000
Meeting servicing				
Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S	48 300	47 500	95 000	99 600
Post-session documentation				
(100 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	-	-	-	109 100
Total	48 300	65 300	112 800	295 700

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Charting potential uses of resources allocated to military activities for civilian endeavours to protect the environment

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 1 of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to carry out, making use of existing resources and with the assistance of qualified experts, a study of potential uses of resources such as know-how, technology, infrastructure and production currently allocated to military activities for promoting civilian endeavours to protect the environment.

2. By operative paragraph 2, the General Assembly would recommend that the study be based on open information and take into account relevant national and international studies and such further information as Member States might wish to make available for the purposes of the study.

3. By operative paragraph 3, the General Assembly would invite all Governments to co-operate with the Secretary-General so that the objectives of the study might be achieved.

4. By operative paragraph 4, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to submit the final report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and, in the interim, to make relevant results of the study available, as appropriate, to the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

B. Relationship of the request to the approved programme of work

5. The above request is related to chapter 1, Political and Security Council affairs activities, programme 2, Activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament, of the current medium-term plan, as revised, 1/ and section 2B, Disarmament affairs activities, subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament, programme element 3.2, Studies and their follow-up, which covers the preparation for and execution of various studies requested by the General Assembly in the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 2/

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

6. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, the Secretary-General would establish a group of six qualified experts. The group would hold three sessions in New York in 1991 as follows: a three-day session in January; a one-week session in April, and a two-week session in July.

7. It is assumed that the related conference services would be provided for the sessions on the following basis:

(a) The group would meet either in the offices of the Department for Disarmament Affairs or in a small conference room and would not require any conference facilities other than the provision of meeting space;

(b) The group would hold two meetings a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon;

(c) There would be a total of 100 pages of documentation (three documents) of which 80 pages would be issued in the six official languages of the General Assembly.

8. The Department for Disarmament Affairs would make use of existing resources in providing the necessary substantive support services to the group. This would entail the provision of a total of an estimated four work-months of servicing by Professional officers of the Department in preparing, carrying out and finalizing the work of the group. However, it is estimated that two work-months of temporary assistance would be required for secretarial support services.

9. To assist the group in its work, it is estimated that six work-months of consultancy services on specific scientific and technological issues, probably employing two consultants, would be required. The consultants would have extensive knowledge and expertise of defence-related technologies, environmental problems and

technologies/approaches employed for protection of the environment. The consultants would prepare the successive drafts of the group's report as work proceeded, as well as attend all sessions of the group.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1990-1991

10. The activities of the proposal would fall under programme element 3.2 of subprogramme 3 of section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Accordingly, no modifications to that programme element would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

11. The requirements to undertake the activities contained in paragraphs 6 to 9 above are as follows:

	1991 $
(a) Conference-servicing costs	
(see annex for breakdown of documentation requirements)	85 000
(b) Substantive costs	
(i) Travel and daily subsistence allowances for six experts at three sessions	83 200
(ii) Six work-months of consultancy services and travel and daily subsistence allowances for two consultants at three sessions	54 200
(iii) Two work-months of temporary assistance	7 000
Total (b)	144 400

F. Potential for absorption

12. It will be recalled that at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, decided that the activities related to the preparation of disarmament studies mandated by the General Assembly should be treated as other "perennial" expenditures of the Organization, that is, they should not be classified as non-recurrent. A total recurrent amount of $554,200 was thus appropriated for consultant services and ad hoc expert groups in connection with disarmament studies in 1990-1991.

13. On the basis of expenditures incurred for that purpose as of 31 October 1990, i.e. $63,200 for consultants and $401,600 for ad hoc expert groups, it is anticipated that the balance of the appropriations, i.e. $89,400, will be required in its entirety for further activities in connection with disarmament studies, namely, the completion of a study on arms transfers mandated by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, which entails, inter alia, the holding of two two-week sessions of an ad hoc group of experts in 1991. It is not anticipated that any unexpended appropriation would be available for the implementation of the draft resolution in 1991.

14. It is therefore estimated that the additional requirements outlined in section E above could not be absorbed from within the resources requested under section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

15. The estimates of conference-servicing costs indicated in paragraph 11 (a) above are established with the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent capacity of the Department of Conference Services. In accordance with the current budgetary practice, based on the assumption that conference activities and documentation during the biennium 1990-1991 would continue at approximately the same level as during the prior biennium, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49.

G. Indication of additional requirements

16. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49, it is estimated that additional requirements of $144,400 would arise under section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

H. Contingency fund

17. No provision is available in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 to undertake the activities enumerated in section C above, for which it is estimated that an amount of $144,400 would be required for 1991.

18. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of the current session.

19. As indicated in paragraph 13 above, there is no possibility of redeploying resources within subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament. A further review of the 1990-1991 work programme of the Department for Disarmament Affairs indicates that the resources attached to those programme elements which had been designated as of the lowest priority in the 1990-1991 programme budget, mostly in the area of the Training and Advisory Services Programme, are extremely modest. Termination of these elements would not release sufficient resources to cover the cost of implementing the draft resolution. Furthermore, the review of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997 points to a high priority being given to assistance to developing countries on disarmament issues, which includes the Training and Advisory Services Programme. Accordingly, no activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 2B of the programme budget for 1990-1991 in order to undertake the study called for in draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.49. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the activities described in paragraphs 6 to 9 above would have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6 and Corr.1); and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex

ESTIMATED COST OF CONFERENCE-SERVICING OF THREE SESSIONS OF THE GROUP OF QUALIFIED EXPERTS

	First session (New York, three days, 1991) $	Second session (New York, one week, 1991) $	Third session (New York, two weeks, 1991) $
Pre-session documentation			
(20 pages, 2 documents: E)	-	2 000	-
Post-session documentation			
(80 pages, 1 document: A, C, E, F, R, S)	-	-	83 000
Total	-	2 000	83 000

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GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: DEFENSIVE SECURITY CONCEPTS AND POLICIES

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 3 of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified governmental experts and taking into account the views of Member States and other relevant information, to undertake a study of defensive security concepts and policies to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

B. Relationship of request to the approved programme of work

2. The above request is related to chapter 1, Political and Security Council affairs activities, programme 2, Activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, of the current medium-term plan, as revised, 1/ and section 2B, Disarmament affairs activities, subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament, programme element 3.2, Studies and their follow-up, which covers the preparation for and execution of various studies requested by the General Assembly, in the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 2/

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. Should the General Assembly adopt the revised draft resolution, the Secretary-General would establish a group of qualified governmental experts. In order to achieve appropriate political and geographical balance, the group would be composed of 12 experts. The group would hold three sessions in New York in 1991 and 1992 as follows: a four-day session in May 1991; a two-week session in early September 1991; and a two-week session in April 1992.

4. It is assumed that the related conference services would be provided for the sessions on the following basis:

(a) The group would hold two meetings a day, one in the morning and one in the afternoon;

(b) Interpretation would be provided in the six official languages of the General Assembly;

(c) There would be a total of 200 pages of documentation (11 documents) which would be issued in the six official languages, it being understood that the actual usage would depend on the composition of the group.

5. To assist the group in its work, it is estimated that six work-months of consultancy services would be required in order to address aspects of the relationship between different security concepts and doctrines and the underlying politico-security environments in which they are developed, with specific emphasis on emerging concepts and policies of defensive security. The consultant, who would have extensive knowledge and expertise with regard to the subject, would be expected to prepare the successive drafts of the group's report and to attend all sessions of the group.

6. The staff of the Department for Disarmament Affairs would provide the necessary substantive support services to the group. However, it is estimated that four work-months of temporary assistance would be required for secretarial support services.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work for 1990-1991

7. The activities called for by the draft resolution would fall under programme element 3.2 of subprogramme 3 of section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. Accordingly, no modifications to that programme element would be required.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

8. The requirements to undertake the activities contained in paragraphs 3 to 6 above are as follows:

		1991 $	1992 $
(a)	Conference-servicing costs: (see annex for breakdown)		
(i)	Four-day session in New York	36 400	-
(ii)	Two-week session in New York	146 700	-
(iii)	Two-week session in New York	-	249 700
	Total (a)	183 100	249 700
(b)	Substantive costs:		
(i)	Travel and daily subsistance allowances for 12 governmental experts at three sessions (two in 1991 and one in 1992)	133 800	88 200
(ii)	Six work-months of consultancy services (four in 1991 and two in 1992) and travel and daily subsistence at three sessions	26 400	14 400
(iii)	Four work-months of temporary assistance (three work-months in 1991 and one work-month in 1992)	10 500	3 500
	Total (b)	170 700	106 100

F. Potential for absorption

9. It will be recalled that at its forty-fourth session the General Assembly, on the basis of a recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), decided that the activities related to the preparation of disarmament studies mandated by the General Assembly should be treated as other "perennial" expenditures of the Organization, that is, they should not be classified as non-recurrent. A total recurrent amount of $554,200 was thus appropriated for consultant services and ad hoc expert groups in connection with disarmament studies in 1990-1991.

10. On the basis of expenditures incurred for that purpose as of 31 October 1990, i.e. $63,200 for consultants and $401,600 for ad hoc expert groups, it is anticipated that the balance of the appropriations, i.e. $89,400, will be required in its entirety for further activities in connection with disarmament studies, namely, the completion of a study on arms transfers mandated by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, which entails, inter alia, the

holding of two two-week sessions of an ad hoc group of experts in 1991. It is not anticipated that any unexpended appropriation would be available for the implementation of the draft resolution in 1991.

11. It is therefore estimated that the additional substantive costs outlined in section E above could not be absorbed from within the appropriation approved under section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

12. The estimates of conference-servicing costs indicated in paragraph 8 (a) above are established with the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent capacity of the Department of Conference Services. In accordance with the current budgetary practice, based on the assumption that conference activities and documentation during the biennium 1990-1991 would continue at approximately the same level as during the prior biennium, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1.

G. Indication of additional requirements

13. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1, it is estimated that additional requirements of $170,700 would arise under section 2B of the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. The additional requirements of $106,100 estimated for 1992 would be considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

H. Contingency fund

14. No provision is available in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 to undertake the activities enumerated in section C above, for which it is estimated that an amount of $170,700 would be required for 1991.

15. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of projected activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of the current session.

16. As indicated in paragraph 10 above, there is no possibility of redeploying resources within subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament. A further review of the

1990-1991 work programme of the Department for Disarmament Affairs indicates that the resources attached to those programme elements which had been designated as of the lowest priority in the 1990-1991 programme budget, mostly in the area of the Training and Advisory Services Programme, are extremely modest. Termination of these elements would not release sufficient resources to cover the cost of implementing the draft resolution. Furthermore, the review of the medium-term plan for 1992-1997 points to a high priority being given to assistance to developing countries on disarmament issues, which includes the Training and Advisory Services programme. Accordingly, no activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 2B of the programme budget for 1990-1991 in order to undertake the study called for in draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.50/Rev.1. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the activities described in paragraphs 3 to 6 above would have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6 and Corr.1); and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex

ESTIMATED COST OF CONFERENCE-SERVICING OF THREE SESSIONS OF THE GROUP OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS

	First session (New York, four days, 1991) $	Second session (New York, two weeks, 1991) $	Third session (New York, two weeks, 1992) $
Pre-session documentation			
(60 pages, 6 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	-	65 000	-
(40 pages, 4 documents: A,C,E,F,R,S)	-	-	45 700
Meeting servicing			
(Interpretation: A,C,E,F,R,S)	36 400	81 700	95 000
Post-session documentation			
(100 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S)	-	-	109 000
Total	36 400	146 700	249 700

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.62
14 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda items 60 (e) and 118

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Programme budget implications of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 7, the General Assembly would request the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session, the costs of this research project being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions.

B. Relationship of request to the approved programme of work

2. The above request is related to chapter 1, Political and Security Council affairs, programme 2, Activities of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, of the current medium-term plan, as revised, 1/ and section 2B, Disarmament affairs activities, subprogramme 3, Studies on disarmament, programme element 3.3, Analyses and depository of disarmament information in consultative liaison with States and research institutes, of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 2/ No modification of this programme element would be required.

3. The UNIDIR annual programme of work is approved by its Board of Trustees. The work programme for 1991 was approved by the Board at its session of July 1990 and is described in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (A/45/392, annex II, para. 13). This work programme, to be financed from voluntary contributions, does not include a research project on the economic aspects of disarmament. Such subject, however, is within the mandate of the Institute. A symposium on the economic aspects of the disarmament process was held in June 1990.

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

4. Should the Assembly adopt the draft resolution, in order to implement operative paragraph 7, the Institute would prepare the report with a primary consultant in collaboration with a group of eight independent consultant experts. The consultant and the experts would be chosen by UNIDIR on the basis of their scientific qualifications and the composition of the group would reflect geographical and political criteria.

5. The group would hold two three-day meetings at Geneva, one in 1991 and the other in 1992. The related conference services would be provided for the sessions on the following basis: the group would hold two meetings a day; interpretation would be provided in English and French; there would be a total of 200 pages of documentation, of which the final report consisting of some 120 pages would be issued in the six official languages of the General Assembly.

6. UNIDIR would reimburse travel costs and pay subsistence allowances for the experts participating in the two sessions. In addition, a small fee would be paid to the consultant experts for their written contributions to the research report.

7. Under the overall guidance of the Director of the Institute, the primary consultant would assume the responsibility of co-ordinating the substance of the work, drafting the report and preparing the final version after the second session of the group. It is estimated that his/her services would be required for a total of five work-months, in order to: prepare, before the first session, a proposal for the general orientation of the project and the principal elements of its content; prepare a draft report, on the basis of written contributions from the members of the group and using his/her own expertise; and after discussion at the second session, revise the draft as necessary and prepare the final version of the report. It is also estimated that three work-months of secretarial support services would be required.

D. Potential for absorption and additional requirements

8. The requirements to undertake the activities contained in paragraphs 4 to 7 above are as follows:

	1991 $	1992 $
(a) Conference-servicing costs (see annex below for breakdown)		
Two three-day sessions at Geneva (second quarter of 1991 and first quarter of 1992)	14 100	131 300
(b) Substantive costs		
(i) Travel and daily subsistence allowance for eight independent consultant experts for two three-day sessions at Geneva, one in 1991 and one in 1992	26 600	27 000
(ii) Fees of $500 each for eight experts	4 000	-
(iii) Five work-months of consultancy services for the preparation, revision and finalization of the report, and travel and subsistence allowance for attendance at the sessions of the group in 1991 and 1992	17 400	12 400
(iv) Three work-months of temporary assistance (one in 1991 and two in 1992)	4 600	9 400
Total (b)	52 600	48 800

9. The estimates of conference-servicing costs indicated in paragraph 8 (a) above are established with the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent capacity of the Department of Conference Services. In accordance with current budgetary practice, based on the assumption that conference activities and documentation during the biennium 1990-1991 would continue at approximately the same level as during the prior biennium, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as a result of the adoption of revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1.

10. As indicated in paragraph 3 above, the research project proposed in the revised draft resolution would be a further activity for UNIDIR, additional to the Institute's programme of work for 1991 approved by its Board of Trustees. The costs would be incurred in 1991 and 1992 during the 16-month duration of the project. The revised draft resolution calls for the costs to be shared between the

regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions. In view of the task facing the Director of the Institute in obtaining voluntary contributions in the short term, it is proposed that the 1991 substantive costs ($52,600) should be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations. The project could then be considered formally by the Board of Trustees for inclusion in the Institute's 1992 work programme, on the understanding that all substantive costs in 1992 should be met through voluntary contributions. This arrangement would result in the total substantive costs being shared virtually evenly between the two sources of funding. In this context, it should be noted that article VII.3 of the Institute's statute states: "Specific activities which the General Assembly may request the Institute to add to its regular work programme shall be paid for from the regular budget of the United Nations in amounts to be determined at the time the activities are requested".

11. No provision has been made under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 to undertake the activities enumerated in section C above. It is not anticipated that the cost of $52,600 referred to above could be absorbed from within the appropriation approved under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991.

12. Accordingly, should the General Assembly adopt revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1, it is estimated that an additional amount of $52,600 would be required under section 2B of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. As stated in paragraph 10 above, the additional requirements of $48,800 estimated for 1992 would be met through voluntary contributions.

E. Contingency fund

13. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available from the contingency fund, these activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of the current session.

14. No activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification under section 2B of the programme budget for 1990-1991 nor in the work programme of UNIDIR for 1991 in order to finance the preparation of a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament in the event that the General Assembly adopts revised draft resolution A/C.1/45/L.53/Rev.1. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs required from the contingency fund, the preparation of the report would have to be postponed, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6 and Corr.1); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/39/6 and Corr.1); and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/43/6).

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. I.

Annex

ESTIMATED COST OF CONFERENCE-SERVICING OF TWO SESSIONS
OF THE GROUP OF CONSULTANT EXPERTS

	First session (Geneva, three days, 1991)	Second session (Geneva, three days, 1992)
Pre-session documentation		
20 pages, one document: E,F	5 000	-
60 pages of two documents	-	15 000
Meeting servicing		
Interpretation: E,F	9 100	9 300
Post-session documentation		
120 pages, 1 document: A,C,E,F,R,S	-	107 000
Total	14 100	131 300

UNITED
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General Assembly

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19 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989 1/ the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, 2/ and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 3/

1/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

2/ See A/45/474, annex.

3/ See A/45/421-S/21797.

90-31285 2746Z (E)

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A and 44/124 B,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, inter alia, in terms of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and the need for a comprehensive agreement on the protection and conservation of the Antarctica environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990,

Welcoming the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the increasing support within the international community for the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming further the initiative taken by some Antartic Treaty Consultative Parties in promoting Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park and the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally co-ordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming also the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations

and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty, 4/

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General 5/ on the question of Antarctica,

1. Expresses its regret that despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antartic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting to be held at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and urges once again the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

2. Calls upon the Treaty Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

3. Expresses the conviction that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stresses that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Coference on Environment and Development;

4. Urges all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities should be exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and should be for the benefit of all mankind;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations agencies such as the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme on the establishment of a

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4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

5/ A/45/548 and 549.

United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluation of all aspects of Antarctica to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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20 November 1990

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe: revised draft resolution

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 1/ the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990, 2/ and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 3/

1/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

2/ See A/45/474, annex.

3/ See A/45/421-S/21797.

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A and 44/124 B,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, inter alia, in terms of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and the need for a comprehensive agreement on the protection and conservation of the Antarctica environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990,

Welcoming the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the increasing support within the international community for the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming the initiative taken by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in promoting Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park and the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally co-ordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty, 4/

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General 5/ on the question of Antarctica,

1. Expresses its regret that despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antartic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and urges once again the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

2. Calls upon the Treaty Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. Expresses the conviction that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stresses that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

4. Decides that all issues pertaining to the environment in Antarctica, among others, be further elaborated and discussed at the meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

5. Urges all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities should be exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities should ensure the maintenance of

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4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

5/ A/45/548 and A/45/549.

international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and should be for the benefit of all mankind;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations agencies such as the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

7. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

8. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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A/C.1/45/L.63/Rev.2
21 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Comoros, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe:
revised draft resolution

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 1/ the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja, Nigeria, from 25 to 29 June 1990, 2/ and the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990, 3/

1/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

2/ See A/45/474, annex.

3/ See A/45/421-S/21797.

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A and 44/124 B,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community, inter alia, in terms of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climatic conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and the need for a comprehensive agreement on the protection and conservation of the Antarctica environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on global environment expressed at the first substantive session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Nairobi from 6 to 31 August 1990,

Welcoming the increasing support for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming also the increasing support within the international community for the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming the initiative taken by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in promoting Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park and the banning of prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica,

Welcoming the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally co-ordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international co-operation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large number of scientific stations and expeditions in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Taking into account all aspects pertaining to all areas covered by the Antarctic Treaty, 4/

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General 5/ on the question of Antarctica,

1. Expresses its regret that despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, including the special session of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting at Santiago from 19 November to 7 December 1990, and urges once again the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

2. Calls upon the Treaty Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

3. Expresses the conviction that any move to draw up a comprehensive environmental convention on the conservation and protection of Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems as well as establishing a nature reserve or world park must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community, and in this regard stresses that this should be pursued within the context of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

4. Urges all members of the international community to support all efforts to ban prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica and to ensure that all activities should be exclusively used for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and should be for the benefit of all mankind;

4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

5/ A/45/548 and A/45/549.

5. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study with the help of relevant United Nations programmes and specialized agencies such as the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme, using available data and resources, on the establishment of a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica with a view to promoting co-ordinated international co-operation in scientific research for the benefit of mankind, particularly the importance of Antarctica to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to act as an early-warning system on climate change and accidents, and submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

6. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report, using available data and resources, on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

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19 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Tunisia: draft resolution*

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 1/

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 2/

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* Submitted on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ See A/44/603, annex I.

2/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty 3/ is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of apartheid practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Views with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

2. Appeals once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date;

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 4/ and expresses deep concern that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties have consistently failed to respond to the repeated request by the General Assembly, through the Co-ordinator State, to submit information on the measures taken by the said parties in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concerns expressed in paragraph 3 of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

4/ A/45/458.

UNITED NATIONS

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A/C.1/45/L.64/Rev.1
26 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Tunisia: revised draft resolution*

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 1/

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 2/

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ See A/44/603, annex I.

2/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty 3/ is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of apartheid practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 4/ and expresses deep concern that no concrete measures have been taken in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/124;

2. Views with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

3. Invites the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

3/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

4/ A/45/458.

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 67

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Tunisia: revised draft resolution**

Question of Antarctica

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 B of 7 December 1988 and 44/124 of 15 December 1989,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989, 1/

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, 2/

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

1/ See A/44/603, annex I.

2/ A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

Recalling further that the Antarctic Treaty 3/ is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the policy of apartheid practised by the racist minority régime of South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 4/ and expresses deep concern that no concrete measures have been taken in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/124 A;

2. Views with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid régime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;

3. Invites the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of the measures taken regarding the provisions of the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 1 of the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, No. 5778.

4/ A/45/458.

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27 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 68

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Albania, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Tunisia and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including its resolution 44/125 of 15 December 1989,

Recognizing the importance of intensifying and promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension and continuing military operations and activities in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace and security,

Welcoming the favourable developments in international political relations and expressing the hope that the enhancement of security and co-operation, particularly in Europe, will also have a positive impact on the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming also the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning

Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

Recognizing also the efforts realized so far and the determination expressed by the Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations aimed at promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Recognizing further the desire of the Mediterranean countries that the needs of their region be taken into account in ongoing and future negotiations relating to international security and disarmament, particularly on the enhancement of security and co-operation in Europe,

Recognizing also the indivisible character of security in the Mediterranean and the need to ensure that all actions are aimed towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region,

Noting with satisfaction the greater awareness in Europe of the need for interdependent action in the Mediterranean with the aim of contributing towards reducing tension, improving good-neighbourly relations and fostering political, cultural and economic progress in the region,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

1. Reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security;

2. Welcomes the determination expressed by Mediterranean countries to intensify their efforts to promote dialogue and co-operation in the region to achieve through peaceful settlement just and lasting solutions to those crises which still threaten regional peace and stability, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Takes note of the conclusions of the Third Ministerial Conference of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers in June 1990, and of the expressed conviction that an open and sustained dialogue as well as intensive co-operation would increase mutual understanding and trust, thus promoting stability, security and peace in the region;

4. Expresses satisfaction at the progress achieved within the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, which has increased substantially the possibilities of implementing the commitment made by the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe participating States to intensify political dialogue and co-operation with all Mediterranean countries in order to strengthen security and

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1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ A/45/713.

work towards the relaxation of tensions, the settlement of crises and conflicts as well as towards the development of co-operation in the Mediterranean;

5. Takes note of the report of the Meeting on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held in Palma de Mallorca, which inter alia, reaffirmed the commitment of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe participating States to, and stressed the continuing relevance of, the provisions of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe concerning security and co-operation in the Mediterranean;

6. Takes note also of the widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the proposal to convene a Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Mediterranean, and their willingness to open regional consultations with a view to creating the appropriate conditions for the initiation of such a process;

7. Notes further the progress already achieved in other initiatives promoting security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, in particular, the 83rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Nicosia in April 1990, the First Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Western Mediterranean, held in Rome in October 1990, the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Balkan States, held in Tirana in October 1990, and the meetings of the Arab Maghreb Union;

8. Emphasizes the need for just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region and the need for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

9. Urges all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the intensification of existing forms of co-operation in various fields, with a view to reducing tension, promoting peace and security and ensuring stability, prosperity and support for democratic processes, economic reforms and development in the countries of the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

10. Encourages efforts to eliminate the economic and social disparities in levels of development and to promote a durable growth of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region, which are displaying sustained efforts to adjust and which are making sacrifices in a still unfavourable environment;

11. Invites the Secretary-General to continue giving close attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

12. Invites all Member States as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

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27 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia: draft resolution

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible towards the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Stressing that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; respect for human rights, are closely related to each other and provide the basis for international peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international order, characterized by the end of the cold war and the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing international relations,

Welcoming also, in this context, that a number of conflicts and hostilities are being resolved through negotiations in an atmosphere of understanding and co-operation,

Expressing its satisfaction at the wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that this process will continue and expand with a view to promoting further international peace and security, and co-operation,

Expressing its conviction that the positive trends which started in Europe, where a new system of security and co-operation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, should be extended to encompass all parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persisting conflicts and problems and the new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading up to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Considering that there can be no stable and lasting peace and security in the world without the resolution of grave economic problems, particularly the requirements of economic development of developing countries,

Considering also in this context that the economic situation in the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, widening further the gap between developed and developing countries, especially in the least developed ones,

Concerned over the growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind and testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations,

Stressing further that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community,

Deeply concerned that racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised,

Strongly emphasizing that apartheid is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism, which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, 1/ and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Reaffirms also that all States must abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. Also calls upon all States to seek, through utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the limitation of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. Stresses the need for further strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security, promoting respect for international law as well as economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

7. Welcomes the renewed effectiveness of the Security Council in pursuance of its principal responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue in this trend;

8. Urges all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 2/

9. Emphasizes that the sustained growth and development of the world economy, particularly of the developing countries and the solution of their economic problems, are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

1/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

10. Stresses the need for a balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the present asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, through, inter alia, a more broad-based management of the world economy to reflect the interests of all countries;

11. Considers that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures ensuring sustainable and environmentally sound development;

12. Considers also that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects and the strengthening of international peace and security mutually reinforce each other;

13. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

14. Reaffirms also that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

15. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent developments in the field of international security and co-operation, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the basis of the replies received;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

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Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 69

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia: revised draft resolution

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The General Assembly,

Conscious that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible towards the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Stressing that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; respect for human rights, are closely related to each other and provide the basis for international peace and security,

Welcoming the recent positive changes in the international order, characterized by the end of the cold war and the relaxation of tensions on the global level and the emergence of a new spirit governing international relations,

Welcoming also, in this context, that a number of conflicts and hostilities are being resolved through negotiations in an atmosphere of understanding and co-operation,

Welcoming further the wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with its positive effects on world developments, and expressing its hope that this process will continue and expand with a view to promoting further international peace and security, and co-operation,

Expressing the hope that the positive trends which started in Europe, where a new system of security and co-operation is being built through the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, will continue and will encourage similar trends in other parts of the world,

Expressing at the same time its serious concern over the persisting conflicts and problems and the new threats to international peace and security and its support for all efforts towards a peaceful and just resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, including further military disengagement,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament leading up to the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race,

Stressing also the growing importance of the relationship between disarmament and development in current international relations,

Considering that there can be no stable and lasting peace and security in the world without the resolution of grave economic problems, particularly the requirements of economic development of developing countries,

Considering also in this context that the economic situation in the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, widening further the gap between developed and developing countries, especially in the least developed ones,

Considering further that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures ensuring sustainable and environmentally sound development,

Stressing further that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community,

Deeply concerned that racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised,

Strongly emphasizing that apartheid is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism, which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is the fundamental instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms the continuing validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, 1/ and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Reaffirms also that all States must abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes that, until an enduring and stable universal peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. Also calls upon all States to seek, through utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. Stresses the need for further strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security, promoting respect for international law as well as economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

7. Welcomes the active involvement of the Security Council, in pursuance of its primary responsibility in the maintenance of international peace and security, and expresses the hope that it will continue in this spirit to address all the other threats to international peace and security with which it has been seized;

8. Urges all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take further immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; 2/

1/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

2/ Resolution S-10/2.

9. Emphasizes that the sustained growth and development of the world economy, particularly of the developing countries and the solution of their economic problems, are basic prerequisites for the strengthening of international peace and security;

10. Stresses the need for a balanced development of the world economy and for redressing the present asymmetry and inequality in economic and technological development between the developed and developing countries, through, inter alia, a more broad-based management of the world economy to reflect the interests of all countries;

11. Considers that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all aspects and the strengthening of international peace and security mutually reinforce each other;

12. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist régimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

13. Reaffirms also the responsibility of the United Nations on the question of the dismantling of apartheid and calls for the full implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session; 3/

14. Reaffirms further that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity and stresses its belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of this goal;

15. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, particularly in the light of recent developments in the field of international security and co-operation, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the basis of the replies received;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

3/ Resolution S-16/1.

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A/C.1/45/L.67
27 November 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 70

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE PREPARATION OF SOCIETIES FOR LIFE IN PEACE

Poland: draft resolution

Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

The General Assembly,

Aware of the overwhelming desire to maintain peaceful and secure conditions for social and economic development of all nations,

Recalling the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, contained in its resolution 33/73 of 15 December 1978,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

1. Recognizes the impact that the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace has exerted in efforts designed to promote international peace and security and to raise public awareness of their importance for the future of nations;

2. Commends all Governments, the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, other international as well as national organizations - both governmental and non-governmental - for their valuable contribution to the implementation of the principles and objectives of the Declaration;

1/ A/45/575.

3. Invites all States to guide themselves in their activities by principles enshrined in the Declaration aimed at establishing, maintaining and strengthening a just and durable peace for present and future generations;

4. Appeals to all States to continue utilizing the United Nations potential to strengthen international peace and security, confidence and understanding as well as mutually beneficial co-operation among States in the common interest of all mankind.